





[illegible][illegible][illegible]

I shall express your confidence in return. If you will give me, I can render you and my country some service. I am anxious to do good something, and have no other means at present—al- though I feel very much inclined to do so, nearly all the time. I would like to serve you in this short time. I would desire to see you as often as it may be convenient arrangements before starting.

I am, very respectfully, your servant,  
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.  
Address me at the Springs, in hospital.

The following letter was written by President Davis's endorsement as follows:

"Lieut. Allen offers his services to his country to rid it of its deadliest enemies." This letter was forwarded to the President by the Secretary of War for attention.

B. H. HATER, A. CAVALLI, A. G. W. BROWN, JR., Editors of the Feltz Express.

Here we find, plainly and undisguisedly proposing to Davis that the leading spirits of the seceding Federal side should be got rid of by secret murder; and that they were shocked at the horrid offer, far from rebuking and denouncing it as the fiendish thing that it was, respectively referred it to his Secretary of War.

This shows beyond all denial what the ex-President of the Confederacy was and is. It shows that he was entirely capable of complicity in the late murder and attempt at murder in England. When his guilt in that murder and the latter part of the same year, in London documents or witnesses or both, we shall probably soon know. In the mean time, if his worshippers have to give up their idol, they had better emigrate to that part of the world where Devil worship is the established religion.

THE WAY THAT THE TROOPS ARE TO BE MANAGED

The War Department has recently published orders defining the way that troops not intended to be retained are to be mustered out and returned to their States. The orders refer to the muster-out rolls, names of regiments, companies, batteries, &c., which are now being made up by the several departments of corps and divisions, serving in various parts of the country, and the way is substantially this: An order to muster out a corps or division, or even one regiment or company, will be sent by the War Department to the commanding General of the corps or army or department in which the troops to be mustered out are located, wherein such troops are to be sent to certain points named within the department where the Commissaries of Masters will perform the service of the muster-out. For instance, all the troops to be mustered out of Kentucky are to go to Louisville or Newburn or Wilmington, those in the Department of Kentucky at Louisville, &c.; but the commanding General of a Department may change these points if he think proper, and if a general order is issued within the Department, that it belongs remains in service, that regiment will be mustered out at the place where it may happen to be. After the muster-out rolls are made up, the chief military and regimental officers are not to be yet delivered, but the Commissary of Masters must box them up, together with the regimental and company records and all surplus blanks, and deliver them to the Chief Muster-master of the State, or more rendezvous has been designated, and that for Kentucky is Taylor Barracks, Louisville. As soon as the regiment arrives there, the Chief Muster-master reported to the Chief Mustermaster Officer at the point (in Kentucky, Brigadier Colonel Sidel), or his assistants, Capt. Fletcher and Capt. Snyder, and taken control of by him, and to him will be delivered the muster-out rolls, together with the company books, in a box containing the same was entrusted.

The Paymaster will then pay the troops on the rolls furnished, and the command will turn over to the Chief Mustermaster the public property brought by it to the State. The chief muster-officer will take possession of the regimental and company records and the colors of the regiment, to be disposed of by orders from the Adjutant-General.

When the troops are at the rendezvous for the State, and before the final discharge, the chief muster officer will look to their being kept well together and under discipline, the regimental and company officers will be held accountable therefore, and supplies for the preservation of public property. Supplies will be furnished on the usual regulations, counter-signed by the chief muster officer or his assistants.

When a regiment leaves the department, where it was serving, and where the business for mustering out was done by the Commissary of Masters, all public property, except the record books, and the colors of the regiment, for travelling, and when it arrives at the rendezvous for the State, on completion of the business to be done there, the balance of public property will be turned over.

The Paymaster is required to have a sufficient number of Paymasters present to pay promptly the men discharged, and the Quartermaster's, Commissary's, and Ordnance Department respectively a sufficient number of officers to attend to the receipt of the property, and to furnish supplies, transportation, &c.

In the business of the mustering out by the Commissaries of Masters within the department, before they start for the State rendezvous, the directed roll of the regiment, and the rolls of the regimental and company books, &c., will be made, and, in case of omissions, the proper commanders will be made to supply them, and to make all the entries as required by Army Regulations.

The muster-out rolls will be commenced and prepared in accordance with existing regulations by the Commissaries of Masters of Divisions, superintended by the Corps Commissaries, and the Company Commissaries. The rolls will be commenced and prepared in accordance with existing regulations by the Commissaries of Masters of Divisions, superintended it, and their respective staff officers will be responsible for the correctness of the data for the musterout rolls and discharge papers, as well as the preparation of the same. In framing the rolls, particular care must be exercised in stating balances of bounty payable [See General Orders 84, current series, Adj.'s Gen'l Office].

It will be seen by the words at the beginning of this article that the process of reducing the army as described herein is not to be done suddenly or all at once, but rather gradually, further orders not only when the War Department determines to discontinue with the further service of any particular corps or division or even of a regiment when detached, and then special orders will be issued to the effect that accordingly it directs now that "the attention of commanding Generals of armies and departments to given to the importance of regimental and company officers having their records, &c., ready for transmission to the War Department," the muster-out rolls may be prepared without delay," and it is presumed that the commanding Generals will leave orders to that effect, and appoint suitable inspectors to supervise.

The orders of the War Department that furnish the subject of this article apply to the troops in their organized form of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, and companies; and the private soldiers are left to provide for men absent from their organizations in hospitals, &c., the whole have been provided for. Commissaries of Masters have been for some time engaged in mustering out such detached units, and the War Department has ordered the muster-out rolls to the chief muster officer of the State to which the men belong, so that he may file these rolls and refer to them when the necessity arises to which the men belong returns to be paid for their subsistence.

There may be no duplicating of discharges or double payments.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has from the first day of the Confederation been a great enemy to harm than good. We heard our leaders say unreservedly in Richmond last December, when Jeff Davis's health was very bad, that, if he should die, assassination would be resorted to as a means of hastening the end of the war.

President Andrew Jackson said to the late President Adams, and now shall Stephens be

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seal-reliant, and determined. One civil-  
ian distinguished officers from men except by  
their uniforms, and the latter by their equal  
in intelligence and manly bearing. On  
the other hand, the Eastern troops showed  
a marked distinction between the officers and  
the men in point of caliber.

WASHINGTON, May 26.  
Acting Rear-Admiral Bradford, commanding  
the fleet, has been ordered to proceed, his  
flag on the Navy Department ship, the  
Cater from Commander Macdonald, giving details of  
the capture of the schooner, and the capture of  
the picket boat No. 5, under command of  
Lieutenant-Commander Thornton.

On the morning of the 25th, the Roanoke  
river as the rebel naval station Halifax, and  
proceeded in capturing the steamer Cotton  
and the schooner, the latter being a  
schooner's torpedo boat, and another craft  
of the same class, which were being  
used by the rebels. The vessels  
were laden with a large quantity of  
ammunition, three cases of goods, and six barrels of  
saltpetre, and a large quantity of  
other articles of value. The rebels were  
also taken possession of and brought off  
a large quantity of powder, and a large  
quantity of other articles. The rebels  
disclosed the fact that the Roanoke has been  
used for obstruction and a number of gun-

The moderate cotton stored away along the banks of the river will be captured. The rebel naval stores will be destroyed, and the cotton will be sent over seas, and will be held until further orders.

The Grand Jury of the District today found bills of indictment against Jeff Davis and John Breckinridge for high treason. Davis and Breckinridge were indicted for conspiring to overthrow the government of the United States. The indictment was read in July last when the District Attorney, George W. Smith, was in court, the indicting of citizens and destroying property, and being present in person. District Attorney Smith also asked for a writ of habeas corpus for a bench warrant in the case of Breckinridge, who is still at large. He also asked for a writ of habeas corpus for the Quarter Master before court for trial.

Many thousands of miles are being disposed of by the Government. The Quartermaster's Department the sales will continue until the number of animals is reduced in proportion to the number of men. The animals are rapidly there are in the Armies of the Army of Tennessee, and Georgia, probably the largest number of animals in the world. Many of them were bought at the beginning of the war as young mules. The whole South is suffering from the lack of mules, and the South is suffering from the drain of animals to the Army.

[illegible]

On June 19, 1936, after a long and stormy marriage, she died. She was 63 years old. She was buried in the same place as her husband, in the same vault.

in North Carolina. It is thought will be finished in a few days. It is a very elaborate monument and covers fully both the military and civil acts of that campaign. When finished, it will serve as an historic witness to the events before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

The North refugees who have returned to London and Fairfax counties state that the guerrillas have entirely abandoned that section. The inhabitants are resuming their business unimpeded.

The farmers are putting in crops, and a number of Northerners, many have invested in land with a view of immediate occupation. In a few cases they have secured the land, but in many the occupation the country is as quiet as before the war.

Secretary Seward was not at the State Department yesterday, owing to the disagreeable weather. Mr. Seward has had another very severe cold, and is suffering.

It is stated that this morning he came from loss of sleep, but has been quiet, he was better.

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1865.

KIRBY SMITH'S SURRENDER—THE FIRST  
SIGNED TO THE REBELLION.—We stated  
yesterday that General Sherman had received  
a despatch from the South, dated the 29th  
of June, to Washington, announcing the com-  
mencement of negotiations for the surrender of Kirby  
Smith to the United States. We stated that  
God had thus vouchsafed His imperial command, and  
that we welcomed the prospect with joy. And it was true. Among the despatches to-  
day, the following will be found:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, May 30.

To Major General Sherman:  
A despatch from General Canby, dated  
Ochsday, the 29th inst., has been received  
announcing the surrender of the Confederate forces  
under Kirby Smith to the United States. It is  
enclosed. They include the men and material  
of the army, and many families.

Yours, &c., S. CANTON, Secretary of War.

The whole nation may well read this  
deep and enthusiastic joy. To be sure, it  
is not the armies of the Union that have  
swept away all vestiges of the rebellion, but  
yet this apprehension has been felt  
Smith and Magruder, the latter a de-  
serving, if so disposed, make a formidable  
army, and would be able to sweep away  
all vestiges of the rebellion, and the  
olive's and the utter devastation of a fer-  
tile beautiful region constituting no small  
part of the wealth of the country. That pain-  
ful apprehension, however, has proved ground-  
less. Kirby Smith is a man of a high prin-  
ciple. Smith's was the right, and there-  
fore never be another. There may be  
some to come, some marauding bands  
there, that may do mischief, but the  
robberies upon the highway and robbery  
houses for even a year or two, but the per-  
petrators of such crimes must, when caught, be  
just as they would have been for similar  
deeds before the war. Respectable citizens  
have been rebels and respectable citizens  
have been for the Union are all  
tended in re-establishing the old condi-  
tion of the country. The rebels, and  
each other in riding the land of its  
plagues and the remnants and mementoes  
of the rebellion.

It is not surprising that the public opin-  
ion as to the exigency that the Federal  
Government will make its movements on ac-  
count of the Trans-Mississippi surrender. We  
summarize that General Sheridan will go  
westward to meet the rebels in those  
States. It seems probable that he will  
less force than the Government has com-  
puted sending, for he is not likely to have  
fighting to do. Oh what a glorious  
thing it would be to see Kirby Smith  
for barrel during the last four years of  
not another nation on earth that could  
successfully withstand such an awful re-

**WHAT WE NEED.**—The communists are closing heavy turned parties today revolutionized ideas and systems. We at once a new epoch. We confront to-day a new world, a new era, a new system of placement of new objects. The policy must no longer tenable and its principles longer applicable. The whole atmosphere rounds with the thronging echoes of new words.

The appeal to the sword has cut the ligaments which bound the old society to its elements free to enter into new relations through the operations of laws which struggle has evoked, and to settle into it, we trust, higher forms of order, efficiency, and of progress. We must organize our forces. We must have a vigorous, infused into the sluggishness of the body politic to pour it into the

We need live men with their faces toward the sunlight and their backs to darkness, who are not moaning pitiable, begging in broken accents permission to be left alone, but who are ready to take up their cross and follow the leader.

We want an earnest, confident, enthusiastic organization of advancement, comprehensive enough to embrace all the difficulties that surround us and strong enough to conquer by its grasp with them. It is to show no partiality to any sect or denomination, to be unswerving in its principles, to be unflinching and quivering lips and blanched countenances for confused counsels and subsuaging to the despair, for the whisperings of defeat, the rout of the army.

We want an organized party of the people, wide-awake, intelligent, tolerant, self-sacrificing, to take Kentucky, where she is to day, as she was in the days of old.

ing as she does, like a noble gladiator paralyzed by difficulties, and struggling to free her shackles, and disoriental and place her feet on a new path, and to find a future, which we feel confident and glad to see.

We have the elements of this party and think they are in process of consolidation, assuming shape and consistency, and of being such a power as will rapidly push our estate into the front ranks of the most progressive and useful of the country.

Kentucky needs her forces organized and concentrated, in order to the development of her natural resources, and the promotion of her moral and material prosperity.

But manifestly this is impossible so long as her attention is distracted by the great political question of slavery. The people are so torn at present, it will engross a large share of the attention. The press and candidates for office must necessarily make it a leading, and the all-engrossing topic of public discussion. And through this channel has come a large

tion of the evils that have afflicted the South since the war, and the necessity of the maintenance of their inexhaustible resources. Mental pabulum of the South has been po-  
litical, always politics. There has been no time for anything else, and hardly any disposition to do so. The sum and substance of politics is the sum and substance of politics. Demagogues couldn't afford to talk of any-  
else. Nothing else paid them as well. To flounder capital they had to invest in the  
for agitation. On that subject they were all  
the same. The only difference was that the  
"sound" on it, it mattered little what  
might be good for, or how well or how  
qualified they were to promote the public  
which was of small moment to them if  
it could only secure their own personal ag-  
itation. The only difference was that the  
exteriorly to do. There was always a stru-  
gle to be the loudest on the question. Other  
jects, and those, too, of the greatest prac-  
tice importance — agriculture, manufactures,  
mechanic arts, education, inventions, im-

State rights, the right to take negroes into Territory or elsewhere were the diabolical staples upon which the demagogues fed. To explain various phases and degrees of elation and in almost endless succession at every point of view, the demagogues had to invent a host of the people as deluded and ignorant upon the mysteries and metaphysics of government and State rights on such occasions couldn't read, and if the speeches had been presented to their eyes instead of ears they could have "reckoned" what they were about. Nor was it necessary for the demagogues to be then any more intelligent than themselves. The demagogues give such a subject to the people on a passing notice or even so much as a passing glance. Very far from this it was sometimes necessary for men who didn't own the property of the people to be obliged to make a long and tedious exposition of their rights to the negroes. The demagogues were obliged to send fifty or perhaps a hundred miles to a pair of shoes or a hat or shirt or a hoe or a

made in Massachusetts, and which could not be  
well have been made in any other State,  
under their own noses as by their enemies.  
The politicians were denouncing the manufacture  
of these articles as the natural and deadly ene-  
mies of their constituents, and yet they had  
advised those constituents to go to work to  
do their own manufacturing and thus becom-  
ing really independent of those enemies. There  
was no capital to be made out of such a con-  
trast, and hence it was altogether foreign to the  
views of the said politicians.

In this way the eyes of the Southern peo-  
ple have been kept steadily fixed on the disas-  
trous effects and their families tickled with ab-  
surd questions of government. They have been  
upon the bushes and straws of political  
rangers, while the rich and notorious fam-  
ily home affairs have been gathered up and ad-

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The Post's special says: The U.S. Justice Dept. has notified the attorney general that the Circuit Court is ready to proceed with the trial of Jeff Davis, on the indictment charging that he conspired to overthrow the government.

The Treasury has ample funds to pay the expenses of the trial, and the government will begin immediately.

The government is not entirely confident that the rebels will not attempt to flee south, to maintain military power. The army will be ordered to move to the Gulf and will do so.

It will do so to interfere with the work of the Alabama river.

The rebels have had command of the river for a long time, and they are expected to use it to their advantage. They will take place at Matamoros.

Curtis has 750 American soldiers and 1000 Mexican soldiers. They are the forces of Magruder and Smith.

**MEMPHIS**

Telegraphic communication is open between Memphis and New Orleans.

Gov. Forrest is on his plantation in Mississippi.

Jackson advises State the rebel men there. Gov. Clarke appoints a commission to investigate the situation.

[illegible]

**To Minor General**  
(Received May 28, 1946)  
The following order has just been received from the War Department:  
May 27, 1946  
In all cases of sentence by military court, the necessary approval of the Adjutant-General will be required in the following cases:  
1. When the sentence is death.  
2. When the sentence is life imprisonment.  
3. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 10 years.  
4. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 5 years.  
5. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1 year.  
6. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 6 months.  
7. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 30 days.  
8. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 15 days.  
9. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 7 days.  
10. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 3 days.  
11. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1 day.  
12. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 12 hours.  
13. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 6 hours.  
14. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 3 hours.  
15. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1 hour.  
16. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 30 minutes.  
17. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 15 minutes.  
18. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 7 minutes.  
19. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 3 minutes.  
20. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1 minute.  
21. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 30 seconds.  
22. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 15 seconds.  
23. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 7 seconds.  
24. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 3 seconds.  
25. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1 second.  
26. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1/2 second.  
27. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1/4 second.  
28. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1/8 second.  
29. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1/16 second.  
30. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1/32 second.  
31. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1/64 second.  
32. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1/128 second.  
33. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1/256 second.  
34. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1/512 second.  
35. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1/1024 second.  
36. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1/2048 second.  
37. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1/4096 second.  
38. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1/8192 second.  
39. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1/16384 second.  
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128. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 second.  
129. When the sentence is imprisonment for more than 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 second.  
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by his  
free from

North Carolina Railroad by some of camped there. It was immediately taken by the soldiers of the 10th Ohio cavalry. The matter regarding investigation at headquarters was given to the Bank of Commerce. Dr. J. Leach, one of the prominent men of North Carolina, made a contract with the soldiers to give them food and clothing and to pay them ten dollars per month. The result is that only a few have been sent home.

Gen. Schofield has heard an rumor of the free distribution of rations to the soldiers and visited the camp.

The Herald's Matamoros letter says that the effect of the rebellion has ruined the commerce and the people of the city rendered it unprofitable to transport to Texas.

Five other feres outside of Matamoros are at all stages and wagon lines to the north of Mexico. Large quantities of goods are taken at exorbitant or no cash value.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

protection all	Gold.....	do
To give political	Silver.....	do
forces which	Exchange.....	do
will be the	New York.....	do
myself to say	Philadelphia.....	do
the coming	Baltimore.....	do
men wish to	do do country.....	do
in this country,	<b>RANK NOTE IN</b>	
as the ill-	<b>(APPROVED EXCHANGE)</b>	
lument, after	BY KINGSBURY, SMITH, AND	
it, should	<b>PAY HERE.</b>	
not imply	United States National Bank	
Government	Five per cent. U. S. Note, and	
is not im-	with the exception of the Bank of	
ected in his	any Bank.	
tain class of	<b>DISCOUNT.</b>	
on the same	New England.....	1 1/2
principal of	St. Louis.....	1 1/2
the free man,	St. Charles.....	1 1/2
but	St. Joseph.....	1 1/2
to, to stay	St. Paul.....	1 1/2
when the record-	Indianapolis.....	3
	Chicago.....	3
	Jeffersonville.....	3
	St. Louis.....	3
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[illegible][illegible]

24 at \$9.25, Hen-  
 nery laid off at \$11.75 to 15,  
 35, because at \$10.00, in-  
 crease nominal at \$10.00,  
 prices are entirely non-  
 quiet market throughout  
 and remains unchanged  
 sides on the market  
 same at \$17.00; sugar-  
 cane market steady, laid  
 off at \$15.00, no more work on  
 \$10.00 to 15, the latter price for  
 \$10.00 to \$10.00 for the rifle,  
 \$10.00, according to quality,  
 and stock prices are  
 on a snap 10c, and grain soup  
 10c.  
 no action throughout the  
 ter part of the week were

.....	128 1/2
.....	129 1/2
.....	130 1/2
.....	131 1/2
.....	132 1/2
.....	133 1/2
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.....	136 1/2
.....	137 1/2
.....	138 1/2
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.....	195 1/2
.....	196 1/2
.....	197 1/2
.....	198 1/2
.....	199 1/2
.....	200 1/2

.....	14 00
.....	12 00
.....	2 00
Wc. grade red ss @ 21	30
35 lb bushel	
dall during the week,	
is nominal.	
prices nominal.	
ss as follows: \$23 \$5 00,	
20 lb box by the quantity.	

**ATTLE MARKET.**

*H. P. Flanagan,*  
 STURTEVANT, May 27, 1906.  
 Live stock this week has  
 been quiet, but up till here,  
 we have declined about the  
 market, but the demand  
 about 10 were brought by  
 lot, 175 head by Governor  
 by city brokers at  
 for: 4000 for first quality;  
 common and rough.  
 @ \$25.00. Lambs sell at  
 \$20.00; common sheep  
 and prices a shade lower.

**COCO REPORT.**

Rumors, May 6.  
A good portion of Ken-  
ia's goats and hogs are  
lost, particularly the  
steaks are small.

looking, partly light  
 eyes. Muzzle at crown  
 of skull more than  
 eye from tip of ear.  
 good early to fine at 10  
 hours at 7 months.  
 ME Q1212 87 671 139  
 1.554 127 671 139  
 .... ..  
 1.504 127 670 138  
 .59 ..... 201 .....  
 1.503 127 650 138  
 whose will probably be  
 K. WIDOW & SON  
 BY C. W. WALLER,  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**UNCAN.**  
 THE GENTLEMAN  
 was, merchant at Arona,  
 all back remainder to  
 from his correspondence,  
 the neighbors of their  
 met & w/i

[illegible]



